NEWES From Lough-foyle in *Ireland*.

Of the late treacherous Action, and rebellion, of Sir Carey Adougherry *and* Felli Mc Reeah Mack Dauy.

With his ransacking and burning of the *Cittie of Derry, &c.*

And the inhumane murther of Sir George Paulet, his associates, and most of the inhabitants *of the Derry aforesaid.*

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NEWES
From *Lough-foyle* in *Ireland*:
OF
The late treacherous Attempt of that Rebell Sir Carey Adougherty, with his ransacking, and burning *of the Citie of* Derry.

AS in the naturall body of man there is no forme or constitution so excellent and perfit, but hath in it some taste of corrupt humors, to disturbe and deface the workmanship of nature, So in the politicke body of a Kingdome or common-wealth, there is no gouernment, though neuer so well managed and setled, but hath still bred in it some corrupt Male-contents, and Maligners of the State:

nor that any countrie is so subiect thereunto as that of *Ireland*, appeares by recordes left from former ages, which the condition of the present times confirme.

The happie Raigne of the late deceased Queen of famous memorie, How was it not onely traduced by the calumnious tongues of Catholickes, and all the Popish crew, But her life also so often endangered, that not a yeare past without some notable and diuelish plot and proiect, which nethertheless by God his especiall power and grace did still faile in the execution? But aboue all, that hellish and abhorred Treason, which in the third yeare of his Maiesties raigne, was so cunningly and dangerously contriued, both against the head and principall members of the Kingdome, did so farre excell all comparison, that vnto strange nations the report thereof hath yet scarse entred the compasse of beleife: the effecting whereof had prepared miserie for the childe vnborne.

Oh that the wombe of a Country should beare such prodigious monsters, and that the aire of any Climate should giue them breath, that like the Earth-borne brethren, enuying each others shape, deuoures another. For the vnquiet minde of man neuer content with his owne estate, doth passe through all sortes of opinions, and purposes, vntill she hath settled the ground of her deuice, which if

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it be framed in the webbe of mischiefe, oh what a work doth it produce so cõtrary to the quiet nature of man, that no single eye or well disposed heart but doth abhor it? This discontentment of minde or rather vnreasonable & ambitious desire of glory, is a vice that seduceth the hearts of many subiects from their loyal & duetiful obedience, and fights against modesty, which is a part of temperance. For the modest man (as *Aristotle* saith) desireth honour, as hee ought, & as becommeth him: but he that desireth it by vnlawful meanes, is ambitious & carried away with a perturbation of intemperance. Of such as these, there are many examples, both in sacred and prophane Histories (which may instruct and warne loyall Subiects: Amongst whom commeth here to my remembrance, the notable storie of *Korah* that seditious Herald, and ambitious minded Israelite, whose rebellion, *Moses* at large setteth down with his bad successe and strange punishment. In which ambition (as commonly it falleth out with men infected with that vice) there was first mal-contentment of minde, who not satisfied with that honour & calling wherin he was placed, raised vp disquietnes & disturbãce among the people. Secõdly, there was in him an enuious affection, wherby he disdained ỳ *Moses* and *Aaron* should haue any power ouer him. Thirdly, like our vile Anabaptists, he went about to suppresse gouernmẽt, & wold haue al to be

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of equall power and condition, which is the confusion of all estates of people. Fourthly, he raised vp open sedition and Rebellion against Gouernors appointed of God. Fiftly, he went about to haue brought the high Priest-hood, frō *Aaron* vnto himselfe, although hee found fault with others for the same. The holy Scriptures are full of examples, both of Ambitious proceedings, and of the deserued fall and ruine of such vnnaturall and vndutifull intendments: so likewise are prophane histories.

As what but Ambition stird vp *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, *Marcus* and *Silla*, *Octauius*, *Antonius*, & *Lepidus*, by force of armes to put their Countrie to sworde and fire, and so vnnaturally to impaire the large & greate scope of the Romaine Empire? What but ambition and discontentment of minde hath drawn many desperate people from time to time not onely to cast out words of disdaine against the honorable rule & reuerence of the higher powers, but to forsake their loyall and bounden duties, and (without any compunction of conscience) to practise the subuersion of King, Common-wealth, and Countrie.

I neede not enlarge my selfe in this matter, either by diuine or prophane examples: our home-bred experience and testimonie, may serue from time to time to expresse the follyes of such ambitious persons, as haue beene led either by enuie or presumption

ſumption, to lift vp hand againſt their head, and ſo worke their owne falles and fatall deſtructions. To ſet a ſide the Treaſonable practiſes of diſcontented Papiſts, & other maleuolent oppoſites to the Sate, Many other commotions and inſurrections of the giddie-headed and vngouerned people, vppon falſe and fained pretexts and ſuggeſtions, hauing alwaies bene without ground in the foundation, haue likewiſe bene without forme in the building: So diſſonant to the well tuned peace & tranquility of the Land, that many times it hath mard that goodly conſent and harmony, wherewith both heauen and earth is delighted. Such was the rebellion of *Iack Straw* and *Wat Tyler* in the daies of Richard the ſecond, at that time when in his minoritie, hee gat a ſinguler hope and expectation of a happie raigne & gouernment. The like in the time of *Henry* the ſixt, by *Iack Cade*, that aſſumed the name of *Mortimer* in the diſturbance of the peaceable condition of his Raigne, which though it had a ground and proiect, plotted by the Duke of *Yorke*, that then made a claime and title to the Crowne, and happily from him a countenance aſsiſting therunto, yet were the proceedings miſhapen, & the ſucceſſe anſwerable. *Kets* commotion in Norfolk in the raigne of *Edward* the ſixt, a moſte excellent Prince, being without iuſt cauſe, or colour either of their own greeuances, or the Kings gouernmēt, did in a ſhort time

growe to such a body, but so horrid & monstrous, that at this day there are misshapen monuments left of that prodigious Rebellion. The rebellyon of *Tyrone* in *Ireland*, in the daies of her late maiesties happie raigne, how monstrous was it in respect of the mischiefes it brought with it, and left behinde it? How vnnaturall in respect of the many miseries and vntimely deathes that it wrought, euen to his owne Countriemen? how vnthankfull in respect of the manifolde fauours hee receeiued at the handes of his Souetaigne, to whome hee worthily owed his deerest blood, his life, and all that euer he enioyed?

But the endes of all such as haue practised Rebellion, who is so ignorant that he hath not either read or heard them, or so voide of vnderstanding, that he cannot preiudicate of their successe, and sith in this case there is occasion present ministred to write (though I could be content my penne were rather idle then busied in the treatye of such a subiect) I haue thought good, so farre as my instructions lead me, to make knowne to the world the nature and manner of the late moste cruell and vnnaturall proceedings of some of *Tyrone* his accomplices in *Ireland*, vpon the bodyes of diuers of his Maiesties faithfull and louing Subiects: in setting downe of which infamous Actes and attempts of murther & treason, I shall labour to exhort all well disposed

Subiects to the ductie of obedience, and exhort al factious and turbulent spirits from the treasonable and ill relisht poyson of Rebellion, that being once distasted in the pallate of conceit, it may hereafter not infect the heart with consent: And I do much wonder that reasonable men should in this case be much worse then insensible creatures: the one still naturally striuing to preserue, and the other vnnaturally to destroy their kinde: and if they would but rightly examine the qualitie and condition of times past, together with the nature of murther, Treason, and rebellions, they should soone finde that as the successe hath failed them in their expectations, so their punishments haue still suted to their deseruements, and that iustly too, for where offence is but tollerated by authoritie, or incouraged by impunitie, There insolencie and mens misbehauiours commaund the Law, which is the greatest error (I suppose) that can be in gouernment.

So prepostorous and out of order are the deuises and attempts of Rebellion and treacherie, that such as are misled by their directions, doe neuer measure their owne actions by Time, or their affections by discretion, but in a head-strong & improuident course, vnder take and prosecute their rash and heedeles enterprises, oftentimes to the ruine and destruction of themselues and many o-

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others. But aboue all, this late cruell and bloudy plot, practiſed about *Lough-foyle* in *Ireland*, as it ought with all pietie to bee pitied, ſo deſerues it to be remembred, as a demonſtrance of the Iriſh inhumanitie: who notwithſtanding his maieſties lenitie and many gratious fauours towards them, haue ſtill continued their wilfull & bloudie courſes, without any iuſt cauſe or ground, what colour ſoeuer they ſet vpon it, to face the garment of their rebellion, Their hearts being ſo obdurate & inclined to miſchiefe, that they quite forget to vnderſtand how vnlawfull and vndutifull their actions are, How offenſiue to God and to the King, aſwell in the duties of deuotion as obedience, how hurtfull in regard of example to others, how hopeleſſe in regard of ſucceſſe to themſelues, how daungerous in reſpect of their ſtates preſent, and how infamous in the conſideration of times to come: when (notwithſtanding the beſt gloſſe and colour they can ſet vppon their attempts) they ſhal yet in after times (as others haue done in former) carrye the verye names and faces of Traitors, and march in the hated rankes of *Iacke Straw*, *Wat Tyler*, *Iacke Cade* and others, being marked with the odious and deteſtable brand, and ſtampe of Rebels.

This *Lough-foyle* is a Riuer in the North part of *Ireland*, bounded on the one ſide with the countie of *Ocane* and *Tyrone*, and on the other, with the

Land

Landes and liuing of *Oddonnell* and of Sir *Carey Adoughertie*, a Rebell by whome this late murther and Treacherie was chieflie plotted and prosecuted: It is adioyning to the Ilands betweene *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and about some eight yeares since or somewhat more in the time of the great rebellion, this place was surprised and taken by the worthy knight Sir *Henry Dockwray*, whose first landing was at *Kilmore*, about twelue miles of the right hād of the Riuer within the Country, & the then country of Sir *Iohn Adoughertie* (father of this Sir *Carey*) who was at that time liuing. Here Sir *Henrie Dockwray*, found a Castle against the Riuer aforesaide, which he very sufficiently fortified, and afterwards made a strong Forte there called *Kilmore*.

Within one moneth following, he went three miles beyond that, and took the *Derry* without any resistance, lying vpon the said Riuer of *Loughfoyle*, where is since erected a goodly Town called the Citie of the *Derry*, and where also he built two Fortes, and a goodly house.

After this, he made another Forte called *Dun a Longe*, a place some three miles beyond that, on the left hand of the Riuer, and then the *Leffierd* some xij miles beyond the *Derrie*.

But changes and alterations are (for the most parte) full of perills and daunger, and then mischaunces doe soonest befall vs, when wee accounte

our ſelues moſt ſecure, and are beſt perſwaded of our ſafety: as happened to Sir *George Paules* of Hampſhier, who went into *Ireland* with his wife and children, and was made Gouernour of the *Derry* aforeſaid, by the aſsignement of Sir *Henry Dockewray*, the which place Sir *Henry* had formerly obtained in the time of warre, by his owne valour and induſtry.

But to ſatisfie the Readers expectations of the trecherous attempts of Sir *Cary Adongherty* aforeſaid, which is the onely purpoſe of this preſent relation, you ſhall vnderſtand, that as the Serpent neuer ſtings more deadly, then when hee bites without hiſsing, ſo an enimie neuer intends more deepe miſcheiſe and villany, then when he ſhaddowes his purpoſes vnder the ſhewe and pretexte of friendſhip and amitie.

In what bloody manner dealt *Ioab* with *Abner*? when he pretended to ſpeake peaceably with him in the gate? concerning which trecherous manner *Dauid* left order with *Salomon* his ſonne, to which *Salomon* agreed, and cauſed *Benaiah* to ſmite *Ioab*, hauing caught holde on the hornes of the Altar, and there hee died.

In what trecherous manner haue many Hipocrites made Feaſts, and in the middeſt of their cuppes imbrued their hands with blood? To omit the butchery of *Abimilech*, vppon his brethren,

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for the placing himselfe in the Kingdome: to omite the poisoning of King *Iohn*, King of *England* by a Moncke of Swinsthead Abbey: the murther fresh in memory, done by a Frier most bouldly vpon *Henry* the late King of *France*: the villanous attompte vppon the Prince of *Orrenge*: To passe ouer the abhominable crueltie of the *Guizians*, bathing themselues in blood in the time of the massacre: and that practise against the Lord *Chastillon*, the Lord high Admirall of *France*: And to omite to speake of *Bothwell* his villany, not any waye inferiour, or behinde the rest in sauage crueltie, for his treason against our King his most excellent Maiestie: this vn-heard of manner of treacherie, contriued and effected by Sir *Cary Adongherty*, is, for the exercise as monstrous, and for the execution, as cruell and tiranous as any that is or can be mentioned.

Hee made shew and protestation of great loue and friendship he beare to Captaine *Hart*, who was left commaunder of the Forte and Castle of Kill-more, but vnder the cloake and habite of amity, he shrowded the hate and heart of enemie.

Simulata æquitas, non est æquitas, sed duplex iniquitas, quia iniquitas est & similatio fained equitie is no equitie, but a double iniquitie, because it is iniquitie and dissimulation: Such a one hath this

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Iriſhe rebell ſhewed him ſelfe. *Intus Nero, foris Cato*: In ſhew, graue as *Cato*, and friendly as a Senatour: in heart as cruell as *Nero*, and as tirannous as a thirſtie blood-ſucker: As a beaſt compact of many beaſtes, According to the Poets ſaying, *Leo pars prima, Draco media Ipſa Chimera*: The principall and fore-part a Lyon, the middle part a Dragon, A very Chymera it ſelfe: Such a one is hee as *Salomon* ſpeaketh of, that inuites a man to his table in ſhew of curteſye, and meanes him miſcheife, that offers himſelfe in renewing of friendſhip to eate and drinke with a man, and as though hee ſaid in his heart, eate and drincke, but his heart is not with thee.

Such a one was *Iudas*, who accompaining Chriſt as his Diſciple, eating and drinking with him, did yet with a *Iudas* kiſſe betray him: and ſuch a one (I ſay) is this rebel Sir *Carey Adougherty*: hee made greate ſhewe of loue to Captaine *Hart*, but it was not with his heart, for he harboured an inward and ſecret rancour and malice, whereof he meant ere long to giue open ſigne and outward demonſtration, as it thus happened.

This Sir *Carey* being a great Alderman, of the Citty of *Derry*, in Aprill laſt paſt, inuited Captaine *Hart* to dinner, with his wife and children, and feaſted them very long, and that in ſuch coſtly and ſumpteous manner, as their extraordinary

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and kinde entertainement for the preſent, and the long vnder-hand loue, that hee formerly pretended to ſhewe to the Captaine, did quite remoue al feare & ſuſpition of any treacherie to follow. But no ſooner did nights approaching ſummon this Captain *Hart* & his company home to his charge, and he began to take his leaue, and to giue heartie thankes for the entertainment he had receiued, but Sir *Carey Adougherty* changed the coppie of his countenance, told him that this was but a traine to entrap him, & a faire & ſweet beginning to drawe on a foule and ſhrap concluſion, and with that laid hands vpon him, and tooke him priſoner.

This ſtrooke colde to the Captaines heart, yet at firſt he thought it but a forme of feare put vpon him in ieſt, but when hee perceiued by the continuance both of this Rebel his ſtern behauiour and countenance, that it was paſt ieſt, and a purpoſe practiſed in good earneſt.

Seeing no other remedie, hee began to fall to intreatie, vrging the many inconueniences, that might followe ſo wicked and wilfull proceedings, As the imminent daunger of himſelfe and his eſtate, The future harmes that might betide others by his obſtinate beginnings, the ſhame that enſues ſuch a fact, the wronges done to the power and authoritie of his King and Countrie. But headſtrong folly that hath ſtill her rod tyed at her owne

girdle, would not ſuffer his perſwaſions to preuaile, his wordes were ſpoken to deafe eares, & to ſuch a one as neither regarded iuſtice nor authoritie.

So reſolutelye did this Rebell perſiſt in this outrage, that detaining Captaine *Hart* priſoner, hee forc'd his wife (with ſome of his own people appointed to accompany her to that bloudie purpoſe) to goe to the Forte, whome the Souldiers no ſooner eſpyed but they preſently opened the Gates and let her in, laying aſide all doubt and ſuſpition of Treacherie, becauſe their Captaines wife was in companye, and by this the Souldyers were vntimelye brought to their endes: For the rebels (the Gates being open) ruſht violentlye vppon ſuch as kept the Forte, and taking the Caſtle, put them all to the ſword, reſeruing none aliue, Saue the Captain, his wife and chilldren.

There is no good nature, that beholding on a common Stage anye Tragedie, wherein bee repreſented the miſteries of any one man, or the ruine or deſolation of a whole Countrie, will not accompanye the outward motions of the Actors, with ſome inward affection, yea, ſometime with teares and vehement compaſſion, which if we doe in a play, whereof the matter is many times vntrue, and but inuented, Then

the practiſes and horrible cruelties of this *Cary Adougherty* and his aſſociates, euen vppon our Countrimen, their tormenting, murthering them, and putting them to death, ought much more to moue vs to commiſeration: If wee greeue when we ſee cruelties ſet forth in plaies, becauſe the like haue either hapned to vs heretofore, or may betide vs hereafter, Then not onely good cauſe to lament and be ſorry for the vntimely endes of thoſe ſilly ſoules, but to feare alſo what may follow and happen to others by the like rebellious Tyrannie, and Iriſh inhumanitie, If their cruell courſes bee not cut off and preuented by ſeuere Iuſtice and authority.

This is not al the miſchief & miſerie that the Iriſh inflicted vpon our Souldiers: but as the winde cannot bee tyed within a quarter, the Sunne bee ſhadowed within a Vale, nor oyle be hidden in Water, So this poyſon of Rebellion ſwelling their mindes to further miſchiefe, could not bee long contained, but it muſt needes breake out into more vlcerous falſhoode and treacherie: for as one ſtormie clowde in the Firmament is ſeconded by another, and as one Beacon burning ſets another on fire, ſo in this vndutifull and vnnaturall tumult of the Iriſh, one out-rage begets another.

For this barbarous cruelty committed thus ouer

night that was able to haue made any relenting mens feet to haue ſtumbled, their eyes to haue dazeled, their hearts quaked, & their bodies trembled when they went about to effect it, was yet ſeconded with a worſe then that, euen the verie next morning following, ſo reſtles were their deſires in the purſuite of mitchief: ſo obdurate their hearts in dooing violence, and their feete ſo ready to carrie them to further villanie, that they ſtood not long to pauſe on their diueliſh purpoſe, But about two of the clocke in the morning, made haſte to the *Derry*, which is ſome two miles from the Caſtle of this Sir *Carey Adoughertie*: There hauing company appointed to be aſsiſtant in this bloody praſtiſe, it was not long before they had take both the town and Forte, and made ſuch a general hauock, that the light might haue ſeemed able to ſtirre mercie euen in the moſte Tyrannicall diſpoſition.

But in them there was neither ſparke of pittye nor pietie, ſo much were their mutinous mindes led away with a thirſtie deſire of blood, that a man beholding their mercileſſe proceedings, might think ỹ the ſoules of ſuch men lay buryed in their ſences, and that their conceipts of their preſent crueltie had vtterly confounded in them, the conſideration of what might happen to themſelues.

They took alſo the biſhop of the *Derry* his wife & family Priſoners, the Biſhop at that time beeing at

Dublin in *Ireland.*

The ſurprizing of this Towne and Forte was not all the miſerie or miſchiefe that was wrought by this mutinous ſtorme, but as it is the nature of Fortune to be ſeldome times ſinguler, either in her frownes or fauours, but that one is commonly heaped on the necke of another.

So it hapned in this bloody ſtratageme, for the Towne of *Derry*, and the Forte being taken, there ſucceeded another euill, worſe then the firſt. Theſe cruell and diſloyall ſpirits (that haue not yet failed to ſhew themſelues a lewde rebellious generation) hauing gotten the vpper hand by their treacherie, did not ſpare to followe their diſobedience with ſuch bloody purſuite that they put to ſword, the Gouernour Sir *George Paulet*, with his wife, Souldiers and whole family, and continued to do ſuch further miſchiefe, that they were not content to murther the people, but they firſt ranſackt the Towne, tooke their goods and their houſes, and conſumed the whole Towne into Cynders and aſhes. And now the ſaid Rebell Sir *Carey Adonghertie* is beſiedging of the *Leffierd* aforelaid.

Oh that ſuch kinde of pepole would but enter into the name and nature of Rebellion, and the puniſhments due to the ſame, that remembring

the vgly & haynous enormities of the one, & the
foueritie of the other, they may learne to
imbrace due obedience, & not mark
their posteritie with the name of
rebels by inconsiderate and
wicked attempts & by so
many factious com-
motions and con-
spiracies.

FINIS.